

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXVIII.....No. 332

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—THE OPERA.

NILES' GARDEN, Broadway.—LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ROADSIDE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—TICKET OF LEAVE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—STRIKEN HEART.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CARRIAGE AND HIS DOG.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DOGS OF THE JUNGLE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—ARABIAN GLASS.

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throw their moral aid into the scale for brave Poland. Speakers of note of all nationalities, creeds and politics have also volunteered their services, thus promising to render the celebration both brilliant and impressive.

The Progress of the War—The Fallure of the Rebellion.

The recent magnificently successful operations of General Grant's forces in the West, and the irresistible advance of General Meade's veteran army of the East, promise us the speedy subjugation of the rebellion. In the language of Quartermaster General Meigs in his graphic report from Chattanooga, "the strength of the rebellion is broken in the center; Burnside is relieved from danger in East Tennessee; Kentucky and Tennessee are recovered," and "Georgia and the Southeast are threatened in their rear." The left wing of the rebellion—the rebel army of Virginia—is in fact now all that remains between Jeff. Davis and the complete overthrow of his dismantled and crumbling confederacy. Nor do we suppose that General Meade has any idea of going into winter quarters this side of the rebel capital, making all allowances for the rains and mud of a Virginia winter.

We congratulate the country that we have advanced at length to that important point in the progress of the war from which, with an army amply sufficient for the purpose, we have only one more decisive battle to win to bring us substantially to the end of the war. Under better management it might have been ended long ago; but, notwithstanding all our military blunders and disasters, the Union armies and naval forces have steadily advanced from the beginning. Our defeats have given no solid advantages to the enemy, while our victories have been crowned by our recovery of whole tiers of rebellious States. Let us briefly glance at the various schemes and calculations of the leading conspirators in the rebellion, and we shall see how signally and completely they have failed.

With the news of the bombardment of Sumter the rebel Secretary of War, at the provisional rebel capital of Montgomery, Alabama, made an exulting, maudlin speech, in which within a month he predicted the crowning triumph of the confederacy in the occupation of Washington by Jeff. Davis. How this was to be accomplished, and how all the various plots looking to this object were nipped in the bud, will some day form the most curious and interesting chapter of the war. From his victory at Manassas, in 1861, Beauregard was for advancing upon Washington; but Davis, fearful of the consequences of Northern wrath, stayed his hand. The rebel Commander-in-Chief said, "We will rest upon our victory; we will establish a defensive line from the East to the West, and around the confederacy. We will hold it, and, in the event of a federal blockade, King Cotton will bring England and France to our rescue."

The defensive line was established; but within the month it was broken in Western Virginia by General McClellan; and next, some months later, at Somerset, Kentucky, by Gen. Thomas; and next in the terrible sweep of Gen. Grant upon Fort Donelson, Kentucky, which carried us down to Nashville, and which, together with Burnside's capture of Roanoke Island in the East and McClellan's movements, precipitated Jo. Johnston's retreat from Manassas to Richmond. The rebel programme of a defensive boundary was thus broken up. Experience had proved that there was no defensive position along the borders of the "confederacy" which could not be turned.

The rebel leaders next adopted the plan of immense movable armies, operating from the centre against any exposed Union forces on the outside of the great circle which they occupied. This plan was first tried at Shiloh, in Tennessee, where it failed, and next at Richmond, where it was successful in dislodging and removing the army of McClellan. Elated and inflated by this success, Davis next resolved upon "carrying the war into Africa," upon an invasion of the loyal States from Maryland to Missouri; but from Maryland to Missouri his invading legions were beaten and driven back hundreds of miles. Lee retreated to the heights of Fredericksburg, Bragg to Murfreesboro, in Middle Tennessee; and to secure communications with and the supplies of Arkansas, Western Louisiana and Texas, Pemberton, with a powerful army, was assigned to the duty of making an impregnable fortress of Vicksburg, and Gardner to a similar task at Port Hudson, three hundred miles below.

Against Vicksburg all our movements were for months successfully baffled or repulsed, and in the meantime two unsuccessful advances against the army of Lee revived at Richmond the old idea of the capture of Washington by way of the back door through Maryland. This brings us down to the last Fourth of July, on which ever memorable day, while the shattered army of Lee was packing off from Gettysburg, the rebel army of Vicksburg was laying down its arms to Grant, and Bragg was packing up in Tennessee for his terrible retreat into Georgia. But there was soon another chance offered to Davis which he quickly seized upon. Grant's victorious army was frittered away in secondary expeditions; Meade's was heavily drawn upon to secure the draft in New York; and Rosecrans, without reinforcements, was advancing into Georgia. Let us, said Davis, send the valiant Longstreet to the help of Bragg; we can do it with safety; let us destroy Rosecrans, and then bring forward Bragg to a junction with Lee, pounce upon Meade, cut him to pieces, and dictate at Washington our terms of peace. The scheme was tried, and but for the right man in the right place, in the crisis at Chickamauga, the whole plan might have been carried out. Its failure has resulted in this late crushing disaster to Bragg, which, West and East, places the final issue of the war completely in our hands.

If in this review we have omitted many of our most brilliant achievements on the land and the water, it is simply for the sake of brevity. Our object has been to show how even the blunders of the administration have operated to our advantage from the blunders of the rebellion. But even these would not have saved us from the ignominy of the capture of Washington but for the overwhelming military reserves and appliances, facilities and resources of the loyal States. Against such odds the only wonder is that the rebellion has lasted so long. Now that it is fairly within our grasp let us hope that it will speedily be finished, and that President Lincoln, leaving the remnants of Southern slavery to the chances of peace, will adopt the shortest and simplest method for the reclamation of the rebellious States.

Our Victories in Wall Street—The Coming Crash in Stocks.

It is one of the strangest of paradoxes that the news of Union victories should always cause the greatest terror, excitement and confusion among the patriots of Wall street. Their hearts may be on the right side, but their pockets are certainly on the wrong side. The war may distress them as Americans; but it certainly enriches them as bulls and bears. Doubtless they would be glad to see the Union restored; but then what would become of their fortunes? On the one hand, it would be very pleasant to have the national stock rise above par; but then, on the other hand, railroad and mining and fancy stocks would fall below zero. Verily, the attempt to serve both the Union and Mammon is as difficult as the attempt to serve both God and Mammon; and we are afraid that in the former case, as in the latter, Mammon generally gets decidedly the best of the bargain.

The recent Napoleonic successes of General Grant have disturbed Wall street terribly. The evidences of this disturbance can be seen on the street itself and in the columns of those journals like the *Times*, *Tribune* and *World*, which have hitched themselves on to certain stockbrokers, in the hope that, sooner or later, they will be pulled clear of their financial difficulties. One of the most significant, as well as the most amusing, of these proofs of disquietude was the attempt of speculators to push gold up on Saturday in the face of the news from Tennessee. This was done upon the same principle that a gambler brags loudly upon a bad hand, or that a timid boy whistles as he passes a churchyard, or that a candle gives a defiant flicker before it goes out, or that a swan sings melodiously just before it dies, or that a pirate nails the black flag to the mast when he discovers that his ship is sinking under repeated broadsides. In the same spirit the stockjobbers of the *Times* published a flaring article on Saturday assuring the public that, although things looked very black and blue, still the war could not possibly end in less than two or three years, and consequently there would be plenty of time for people to stop speculating before the final crash came upon them. We warn the public, in and out of Wall street, not to believe such specious prophecies. Our advice is to sell out, to buy no stocks, to prepare for a storm, to take in hand and make all tant and trim.

The rebellion is now on its last legs, and not very firm at that. Grant has just dealt it a staggering blow, which he will follow up with another and another and another. Jeff. Davis has but one army in the field, and that is now pursued by Meade, who has a larger and better army with which to whip Lee and capture Richmond. We hope that he will succeed; but even if he does not the general result will not be much affected. The confederacy is in danger not so much from Meade's force in the front as from Grant's fire in the rear. Starvation, too, is helping the good work, and Providence is on the side of the Union and the heaviest artillery. Under these circumstances we expect that the war will be practically ended by the 1st of January, and after that it will not take many months to gather up and settle the odds and ends of the conflict. Then will come the great financial war, which must and will be fought out. The preparatory throes of this contest are already felt, and cannot pass unheeded. Paper is in rebellion against gold; and seems to have a temporary ascendancy; but the result of the paper rebellion must be the same as that of the Southern rebellion. Gold and the Union never lose their intrinsic value, and come out of every fire unimpaired and integral. Paper must go down, and paper prices with it. Then those who have bought stocks or goods or bonds, or made contracts at paper prices, will suffer disastrously, and, as the panic-stricken *Times* expresses it, "thousands who thought themselves rich will find themselves poor."

Be not deluded, therefore, because a few speculators coax gold up a little, and the stockjobbers of the *Times*, *Tribune* and *World* argue that the end of the war is yet very distant. The gold speculators try to raise the price of gold in order to sell out. The managers of the *Times*, *Tribune* and *World* are anxious to get rid of their railroad stocks, and therefore try to soothe the public mind and quiet the financial agitation. We have neither gold nor stocks to dispose of, and can speak the truth, even though we shame the stockjobbers. We have foretold every financial crash since '37, and the financial world knows that our predictions never fail to come true. Indeed, so true are they that we have often been accused of causing that which we only predicted. We know Wall street thoroughly, from top to bottom, and it is built upon quicksands. At any moment the telegraph may bring us the news that Jeff. Davis has packed his carpet bag and fled to Europe. At any moment we may be able to publish some equally decisive intelligence of the collapse of the confederacy. This may not happen to-day or to-morrow; but it cannot be long delayed. Again we advise the public to be warned in time. The crash is coming; be prepared to meet it.

OUR IRON-CLADS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The completion of the Dictator, the most formidable iron-clad that has been built by this or any other government, suggests a retrospect of what has been accomplished by us in this way since the beginning of the war.

Up to the time when Admiral Dupont withdrew the *Monitors* from under the fire of the rebel batteries at Charleston, the character of these vessels had suffered no impeachment. Since the reopening of operations by Gillmore and Dahlgren they have been undergoing the severest test to which it was possible to put them. In view of the important bearing which the subject has on our foreign relations we have kept a watchful eye on the ordeal to which they have been subjected. It is not too much to say that the result has exceeded the expectations of their most sanguine admirers; for although they have not succeeded in annihilating earth forts mounting vast numbers of heavy guns, their powers as naval defences, for which they were designed, have been fully proved.

The fleet has been struck by more than two thousand projectiles of various styles, fired from ordnance of the most modern construction, at short ranges—every part of each vessel exposed has been hit. In no case has one of them been penetrated. In several instances they have been ground in the forms of the fire of forts equipped with this heavy artillery. The ability of their turrets to receive the

impact of the heaviest shot, without damaging the simple mechanism which revolves them, has been completely established.

There are, however, several points which the experience of actual service has shown could be improved, and these are being carefully attended to in the fleet now nearly ready. For instance, it has been found that it would be a great advantage if the guns could be provided with a mechanism which would increase the rapidity of fire and at the same time provide an infallible means of handling a gun upwards of twenty tons weight in rough weather—a mechanical problem of no ordinary character. To the solution of this difficulty Ericsson applied himself as soon as its necessity became evident; and the result is a piece of mechanism which is not excelled by any of his many previous inventions. We now have certain and simple means not only of keeping completely under control artillery of the greatest magnitude in the roughest weather, but at the same time of nearly doubling the rapidity of fire. The importance of this contrivance will be readily understood when it is stated that it has been found exceedingly dangerous, if not quite impossible, to cast loose the ordinary eleven-inch Dahlgren guns, which weigh only fifteen thousand pounds, on our gunboats and sloops in anything but quite moderate weather. This gun before the advent of the *Monitors*, with their twenty-ton guns, was justly regarded as a monster piece of ordnance, as it was the heaviest used by any navy in the world.

But the improved character of our iron-clads has been signalled in another way. We think the inference is fair that to the success of our *Monitors* and the inefficiency, if not total failure, of the French iron-clads, the recent change in the policy of Napoleon in our regard is mainly due; for nothing is more certain than that the performances of our vessels are critically watched and faithfully reported by foreign officers to the governments they represent. The consternation created in France and England by the capture of the rebel iron-clad Atlanta by the *Monitor* Weehawken is proof of this.

The building of *Warriors*, partially covered with a thin layer of iron, and the unreliable qualities of French iron-clads, are events over which we may well feel satisfied. To America—to Ericsson—will be awarded the honor of having solved the great problem and great peacemaker of our time—the construction of an impregnable iron-clad.

The Elections To-morrow.

There are many interests involved in the elections which are to come off to-morrow that cannot be regarded with indifference by any class of our citizens. The School Commissioners and Trustees, the Aldermen and Councilmen and the local Judiciary will all exercise an important influence upon the administration of the city government either for good or evil; and therefore it is incumbent upon voters, and especially taxpayers, to put the best men they can into those positions. We published a list of the candidates for those offices yesterday, and yet we hardly think it will be of much service at the polls, because changes are taking place so constantly—almost by the hour—that it is hard to tell who will be a candidate to-morrow morning. Some are withdrawing their names from the contest, others are holding on tenaciously to their nominations, whether regular or irregular, and others, again, are starting fresh in the field. In this state of things perhaps the best advice we can give the public is to refer them to the eight or nine columns of political advertisements in this morning's and to-morrow's *HERALD*. There they will find all the information they require upon the subject. From that promiscuous, miscellaneous and most interesting chapter of local news they can learn the claims of each man seeking office, and they can pick out the names of the best among them and put them into the ballot boxes.

For the Clerkship there are the following among other candidates:—Lippin, Hoffman and Fessenden (brother of Pitt Fessenden), from New England; Kelley, from New York; Green Adams, from Kentucky, and McPherson, and last a dozen others, from Pennsylvania. It is the prevailing opinion that in this contest Adams has decidedly the inside track. He comes from the part of Kentucky that has suffered most and stood most loyal during the whole war. He is the only man from the border States for whom anything is asked. He has given his personal services to the Union cause, not only in Kentucky, at a most critical period, but in Pennsylvania and New York, during the recent campaign. His election is claimed upon these grounds:—These will leave to be divided between Green Adams, New York and Pennsylvania the Doorkeeper, Sergeant at Arms and Postmaster. The candidates for these offices are as "thick as leaves in Vallumbus," and "the cry is, still they come."

HEALTH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—President Lincoln is much better to-day, and will be able to resume his office duties to-morrow or next day.

THE RELEASED UNION SERGENTS.—The surgeons recently arrived here from Richmond left for their homes yesterday. Most of them have made arrangements for extension of their leaves of absence, which will obviate the difficulty which a twenty days' leave would subject many of them to, reading, as they do, in remote portions of the Northwest.

RETIRED OF LEUTENANT FITCH, UNITED STATES ARMY.—First Lieutenant W. G. Fitch, Second United States Infantry, has been placed on the retired list, on account of disabilities resulting from long and faithful service in the field. He has been assigned to duty with Brigadier General Hunt, at New Haven, Connecticut.

CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER MARY CAMPBELL.—The Navy Department has been informed that recently Acting Lieutenant Commanding Smith, of the steamer *Bernardo*, recaptured the schooner *Mary Campbell* of Pensacola bar, from a gang of rebels, commanded by the notorious James Duke. Two other schooners were in company with the *Mary Campbell*. One was burned and the other went safely up to Pensacola Bay. Six men were captured, but Duke escaped.

THE CONSCIENCE STRICKEN NEW YORK DEFENDER.—The conscience stricken New York *Defender*, who, early last week, sent sixty dollars to the Treasury Department, has just returned from a tour of inspection, which he has fraudulently withdrawn from the government. It may excite the rage of our readers to learn that no efforts are likely to be made to discover their identity, therefore they can remit with safety.

MITIGATION OF SENTENCE IN A COURT MARTIAL CASE.—At a general court martial convened at Fort Columbus, in New York harbor, September 30, 1863, Lieutenant Geo. H. Crossman, Tenth United States Infantry, was sentenced to be dismissed the service, upon the charges of behaving with contempt and disrespect towards his commanding officer and striking his superior officer. The finding and sentence was approved; but, upon the recommendation of a majority of the court and of the Brigadier and Major General commanding, the President has mitigated the sentence to suspension of pay for two months from the 7th day of November.

THE COMMAND OF THE PHILADELPHIA DEPOT FOR DRAPED MEN.—General Gibbon has been ordered from Cleveland to the command of the conscript depot at Philadelphia.

WASHBURN'S BENEFIT.—To-night, on the occasion of Washburn's benefit, we are to have "Faust" at the Academy of Music. This beautiful opera is one which gains upon the favor of the public each time it is heard. The performance to-night will no doubt be most brilliant. As Washburn is faithfully carried out all his promise to the public, we hope that he may to-night receive a substantial proof of their appreciation of his operatic management.

Meeting of Telegraph Operators.—The association of telegraph operators of this city met to-night at the Academy of Music. The meeting was held in the evening, and the constitution and by-laws of the "National Association of Telegraph Operators" were adopted. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. M. Seymour, Secretary, and Mr. J. M. Seymour, Treasurer. The meeting was characterized by ability and a determination to establish the institution on a solid basis.

The Sales of Government Bonds.—The subscription agent reported the sales of \$30,000,000 of Government bonds, for the week \$2,000,000. It is expected that delivery of bonds will soon be made with the usual promptitude.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL.

Suspensions of Pay to Regimental Commanders.

SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 519.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1863.

[Extract.]

16. The pay of the following officers is suspended until proper rolls and returns, for their respective regiments or batteries, are filed in the office of the Adjutant General, evidence of which will be a certificate to that effect from that office, viz:—

Commanding Officer, 1st Indiana Volunteers.

Commanding Officer, 8th Indiana Volunteers.

Commanding Officer, 24th Indiana Volunteers.

Commanding Officer, 98th Illinois Volunteers.

Commanding Officer, 110th Illinois Volunteers.

Commanding Officer, 14th Illinois Volunteers.

Commanding Officer, 3d Kentucky cavalry.

Commanding Officer, 11th Kentucky cavalry.

Commanding Officer, 12th Kentucky cavalry.

Commanding Officer, 1st Missouri State Militia.

Commanding Officer, 3d Missouri State Militia.

Commanding Officer, 9th Ohio Volunteers.

Commanding Officer, 27th Wisconsin Volunteers.

Commanding Officer, 32d Wisconsin Volunteers.

Commanding Officer, 40th New York Volunteers.

Commanding Officer, 45th New York Volunteers.

Commanding Officer, 59th New York Volunteers.

Commanding Officer, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Commanding Officer, 6th Maryland Volunteers.

Commanding Officer, 1st Independent Battery, volunteer artillery.

By order of THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

K. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1863.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.—

THE SPEAKERSHIP AND CLERKSHIP.

Senators and members of Congress are beginning to

pour into Washington. Along with them come also an

immense throng of seekers after office in the organization

of the new Congress. In the latter category the great

Northwest, New England, New York, Pennsylvania and

the border States, each furnish a full quota of candidates

for every office in the capital, from Speakership to mes-

senger or page. So far the Speakership and Clerk-

ship have absorbed most attention. The contest for

the former is conceded to be narrowed down to Wash-

burne, of Illinois, and Colfax, of Indiana. There are few who do not entertain the opinion

that Colfax will be elected almost without opposition.

Illinois and Pennsylvania are reminded that they have

already been amply provided for, and together have re-

ceived in domestic and foreign appointments, contracts,

Ac—about one-half of all the patronage of the adminis-

tration. Many of the Northwestern members, otherwise

favorable to Washburne, will vote for Colfax, in order to

advance the interest of Illinois and other Northwestern